ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR WISCONSIN

A Three-Year Plan

Submitted by:

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION – DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

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USDA APHIS VS Veterinary Services Safeguarding Animal Health

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Animal disease traceability (ADT) has been a key tool in assisting Animal Health Officials with controlling and eradicating disease for a long time. Previous systems have been functional for the most part. Three key fundamental problems have existed with previous ADT systems. This plan will attempt to address these problems.

- The lack of rapid electronic searching capability of official identification tags, including the tag distribution system, certificates of veterinary inspection and other vaccination certificates etc.
- The lack of official individual identification of many animals moving in commerce.
- The lack of rapid identification of locations that keep livestock and the type of livestock they keep.

As stated above, ADT has been functional in the past to protect the livestock industry from most disease outbreaks. In many ways with the changing livestock industry to greater animal concentration, the changes in global markets, and the changes to the moving population of people, the risks of exposure to a devastating disease are greater than ever. By improving the above bullets, Wisconsin can be

better prepared to respond to a highly infectious disease outbreak that could put our $34 Billion livestock industry at risk.

Wisconsin currently requires "keepers of livestock" to register their livestock premises with the state. There are over 69,000 livestock premises registered to date. By continuing to maintain this system and to continue registering and renewing livestock premises, Wisconsin will have the foundation for a traceability system. All official identification tags can be assigned to a livestock premises. This is currently being done for Animal Identification Number (AIN) tags being distributed and can be expanded for National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags and tags distributed or applied by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations (DHIAs).

These processes match the proposed United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) framework for animal disease traceability and if funding is available, Wisconsin will maintain or exceed compliance with USDA's requirements. If funding is available, Wisconsin will maintain current information systems that are being utilized which includes the premises registration system and the animal identification system including regular uploads of animal identification information from several sources. The current systems being used in Wisconsin communicate with USDA systems as needed and are available 24/7 to provide information in the event of an animal disease emergency.

Projected costs:

FY2014 $145,200

FY2015 $152,460

FY2016 $160,083

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is the lead agency in Wisconsin for animal disease traceability. ADT affects all of the livestock industry. A major cooperator in Wisconsin is the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC). The WLIC is a multi-species effort led by Wisconsin's livestock and industry organizations in cooperation with DATCP, USDA and UW Extension. It is a proactive, livestock industry driven effort that includes producers, cooperatives, private businesses, and government entities. Traceability data is utilized in Wisconsin in the following ways:

- To respond to disease outbreaks - examples include pseudorabies in Clark County, Newcastle disease in Door County, Eastern Equine Encephalitis in northern and western Wisconsin, and most recently Avian Influenza in Jefferson County.

- To identify import violations - review of import Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVIs) has resulted in the generation of hundreds of inspection/compliance cases
- To monitor for Tuberculosis (TB) and Brucellosis and to utilize Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Mobile Information Management (MIM) software, and Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) during herd tests.
- To provide information to livestock owners about current disease concerns or future issues.

The following values guide the animal disease traceability system:

- Protecting Animal Health
- Protecting Human Health
- Protecting the Livestock Industry in Wisconsin
- Enhancing the Marketability of Wisconsin Livestock Products

2.2 Where are we now?

Animal disease traceability is currently defined as knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when. It is a system that allows animal health officials to rapidly conduct a disease investigation and locate the origin of the diseased livestock and any locations that exposed livestock may have moved through or to. The animal disease traceability system would link, expand, and enhance a number of current systems which store animal health information including the premises database (which includes premises data and is currently including animal identification information), the DATCP licensing system (AMANDA and CRM), the historical CVI image database, and electronic CVI information received from approved providers.

The following are measures of current traceability capabilities based on the preliminary traceability performance standards . Given a reference animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which the animal was officially identified and notifies that state of the reference animal's official identification number. **Currently, this would occur in 1 to 2 days depending on type of official ID.**
2. Confirms that it has documentation that an official ID number was issued within its jurisdiction and that it has contact information for the person who received that number. **Currently, this would occur within 5 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID.**
3. Determines the state from which the animal was moved interstate into its jurisdiction and notifies that state of the reference animal's official ID number. **Currently, this would take 7 to 10 days depending on the type of ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the**

official ID was recorded on a CVI and whether the CVI was filed with the state of destination.

4. Determines the address or location from which the reference animal was shipped. **Currently, this would take 5 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and whether the CVI was filed with the state of origin.**

Coordination within DATCP currently is accomplished by holding training sessions for division of animal health (DAH) field veterinarians and inspectors on all premises and animal disease traceability. Statewide coordination is accomplished in a variety of ways including:

- DATCP routinely holds seminars for accredited veterinarians that perform caudal fold TB testing in Wisconsin. A key focus of these talks is disease traceability.
- The WLIC holds quarterly member meetings to discuss traceability issues with the livestock industry. DATCP attends these meetings and keeps the industry updated on current issues. WLIC also works with county fairs across Wisconsin.
- DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues.
- DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination.
- DATCP and WLIC communicate with practicing veterinarians to get them to register their premises or get a non-producer participant ID so official identification tags can be assigned to these premises to enhance traceability.

DATCP currently complies with USDA traceability standards.

- USDA approved official ID are approved by DATCP.
- 840 tags are distributed and recorded through the Animal Identification Management System (AIMS).
- DATCP utilizes the national allocator to assign premises ID.
- RFID, MIM software and PDA's are used to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.
- NUES tags are distributed through approved manufacturers with distribution records reported to DATCP.
- DATCP distributes free NUES tags from the USDA Kansas City warehouse through DHIAs, markets, truckers, and dealers. DATCP also distributes NUES tags to veterinarians.

DATCP's premises registration system and animal traceability system are all searchable 24/7 and information is capable of being shared with USDA in the event of a disease emergency. DATCP currently funds many activities in the traceability system through state funds, including the maintenance of the information technology systems. However, much of the administration of the traceability program has historically been supported by federal funds, and the availability of ongoing state funding is uncertain. If funding is no longer available, most of this program will need to be altered.

2.3 Strengths of the Program

- Mandatory livestock premises registration in Wisconsin requires anyone who keeps, houses, or co-mingles livestock to register their premises. This provides an excellent foundation for implementing traceability.
- The WLIC is a multi-species effort led by Wisconsin's livestock and industry organizations in cooperation with DATCP, USDA and UW Extension. WLIC provides the opportunity to bring all segments of the livestock industry together to focus specifically on the issue of disease traceability.
- DAH utilizes field animal health inspectors and field veterinarians to assist with premises registration and traceability, including education and records inspections when applicable. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Information Technology (IT) specialist is employed by DATCP to work on the mapping capability as it pertains to traceability and assisting with the various databases that store premises ID, animal ID, CVI's, brucellosis vaccination and test charts, and TB test charts. DAH also employs an Office Program Associate that monitors the number of import CVI's and works with the approved providers of electronic CVI systems for traceability of animals.
- Import permits and CVIs are reviewed by DATCP staff to assure import requirements have been met.
- DATCP continues to utilize RFID, MIM software and PDA's to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis.
- There are currently 17 electronic ID readers in markets and slaughter facilities in Wisconsin to capture all electronic ID that pass through these facilities. This data is uploaded into the animal ID system weekly.

Weaknesses of the Program

- The future availability of state and USDA cooperative agreement funding is uncertain. If these funds are no longer available, it will be difficult to maintain current traceability capabilities.
- Wisconsin does not have mandatory identification of animals when they leave the farm of origin and enter commerce within the state.
- Not all official identification tags, certificates of veterinary inspection and vaccination certificates are searchable electronically.
- Electronic ID readers in markets and slaughter facilities are aging and need to be updated. Additionally less than 10% of the animals that enter these facilities are identified with RFID that is able to be captured by the readers. Of the animals identified with compatible RFID, the readers are only capturing about 40%.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

Improving animal disease traceability will decrease threats to the livestock industry from disease. The federal traceability rule along with local initiatives in Wisconsin provides opportunities to improve efficiencies in data collection, storage, searching capability and the ability to share information.

2.5 Inventory of Existing Infrastructure and Suitability Assessment

- DAH currently has 11 field inspectors, 4 compliance specialists and 5 field veterinarians that all spend time working on animal disease traceability including education, outreach, compliance and disease investigations. DAH also has a veterinary program manager, office associates and GIS staff that spend significant amounts of time on animal disease traceability.
- DATCP contracts with the WLIC to administer the livestock premises program and the animal identification system as well as to assist with education and outreach programs.
- The livestock premises and animal ID IT system has 24/7 capability, communicates with necessary USDA systems and is available from the office or the field.
- 17 markets and slaughter facilities have electronic RFID readers that capture electronic ID. This information is downloaded weekly to the animal ID system.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

- The Animal Health Division works to protect animal and human health, and to prevent the spread of serious diseases.

3.2 Mission Statement

- The Animal Health Division:

- Monitors animal health and disease threats. This includes threats like foot-and-mouth disease, chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow" disease), Johne's disease, brucellosis, pseudorabies, avian influenza, and others.
- Regulates Wisconsin's multi-billion dollar livestock and poultry industry to protect it from devastating diseases.
- Responds to animal disease emergencies and bio-security threats.
- Licenses animal markets, animal dealers and animal truckers.
- Licenses farm-raised deer herds and fish farms. The division also works with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to control diseases that may affect wild and domestic animals.
- Investigates and takes action to control serious animal diseases. Many of these diseases can also affect humans and wild animals.
- Regulates the import and movement of animals to prevent the spread of disease.
- Facilitates sales of disease-free Wisconsin livestock and poultry.
- Promotes humane treatment of animals.
- Works to prevent fraud, including fraudulent sales of diseased animals.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic Goals if Funding is Available

- Wisconsin is at the forefront of premises registration with over 69,000 premises registered. DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
- DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID.
- DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system including improving reporting of tags issued to producers by veterinarians, markets, dealers and truckers.
- DATCP will regularly review and enhance SOP's for searching all databases and train staff in the event of a disease outbreak.
- DATCP has developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DHIAs to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIAs in Wisconsin.
- DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.

- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination records electronically, and expand education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP will work with markets and slaughter facilities to evaluate the ability to update the aging electronic ID readers that capture electronic ID to add this data to the animal ID system.
- DATCP will continue to review all import CVI's for compliance with import requirements including official identification.
- DATCP will enter all brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test chart information into the animal identification system linking these official ID to the livestock premises of origin.
- DATCP will work to educate accredited veterinarians on the use of electronic CVI options and encourage their use to enhance rapid traceability capabilities.

4.2 Programmatic Goals

- DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues. DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability, and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination. DATCP and WLIC are communicating with practicing veterinarians to get them to register their premises or get a non-producer participant ID so official identification tags can be assigned to these premises to enhance traceability.
- DATCP and VS field veterinarians will continue to educate private veterinarians on the need to keep searchable records of all NUES tags distributed to producers. Currently, although small numbers have been surveyed, it seems that many private veterinarians either do not keep records of tags they issue to producers, or they keep records in a form that is difficult and time consuming to search. For the first year, DATCP will educate private veterinarians on the need to keep searchable records on tags issued to producers. The second year, DATCP proposes to audit the tag distribution records of 10 veterinary clinics. The third year, DATCP proposes to audit the tag distribution records of 20 veterinary clinics.
- DATCP staff reviews certificates of veterinary inspection (CVI) for compliance with import requirements and official identification of animals on the CVI's.

- DATCP will educate private veterinarians on the availability and use of electronic CVI's. In 2013, there were 1395 electronic CVI's written by Wisconsin veterinarians indicating the movement of cattle from Wisconsin to other states. In 2013, this represents 17.9% of the 7,774 total CVI's written by Wisconsin veterinarians indicating the movement of cattle from Wisconsin to other states. In 2014, Wisconsin will aim to have 20% of the total number of CVI's written for cattle to be in an electronic format. In 2015, Wisconsin will aim to have 25% of the total number of CVI's written for cattle to be in an electronic format. In 2016, Wisconsin will aim to have 30% of the total number of CVI's written for cattle to be in an electronic format.
- DATCP continues to utilize RFID, MIM software and PDA's to capture electronic ID when performing herd tests for TB or brucellosis. The MIM software, PDA's and RFID greatly reduce the time necessary to read IDs and complete these herd tests. All electronic ID that are captured at markets and slaughter facilities will be uploaded to the animal ID system.
- If sufficient funding becomes available, DATCP would again consider implementing a system to scan, index, and electronically store paper copies of CVI's for cattle. This makes the information readily searchable by consignor, consignee, and ID to enhance traceability.
- DATCP will continue to work with USDA to upload disease surveillance data to the appropriate location to generate monthly, quarterly and annual disease surveillance reports.
- DATCP has broad statutory authority to protect animal and public health as it relates to animal diseases; Wis. Stats. 95.17, diseased animals; Wis. Stats. 95.19, and import and movement of animals; Wis. Stats. 95.20.
- DATCP will continue to enhance IT infrastructure and the tag distribution record system as resources allow according to need.

4.3 Animal Disease Traceability Performance Measures

DATCP will work with USDA-VS to periodically measure the below capabilities utilizing randomly selected reference animals.

The following are measures of current traceability capabilities based on the preliminary traceability performance standards. Given a reference animal, Wisconsin:

1. Determines the state in which the animal was officially identified and notifies that state of the reference animal's official identification number. **Currently, this would occur in 1 to 2 days depending on type of official ID. If it is a NUES tag, the state is listed on the ID. If it is an 840 tag, the USDA system would have to be queried to find the premises to which it was assigned.**
2. Confirms that it has documentation that an official ID number was issued within its jurisdiction and that it has contact

information for the person who received that number. **Currently, this would occur within 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID. This system has been measured from a combination of specific slaughter traces (dealer/market tracebacks or veterinary records) that were performed by inspectors/compliance staff. Additionally, sample traces of official identification numbers collected at slaughter or from CVI's are used to further assess the time to find herds of origin.**

3. Determines the state from which the animal was moved interstate into its jurisdiction and notifies that state of the reference animal's official ID number. **Currently, this would take 1 to 10 days depending on the type of ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and whether the CVI was filed with the state. This system has been tested for imported animals related to several traces for tuberculosis or brucellosis. Sample traces of official ID numbers randomly selected from TB test charts have also been used to test the system. If the animal was officially identified, the ID recorded on a CVI and the state of origin is known, the CVI can usually be found in several hours. If not, then the investigation will include farm visits to gather the trace information and will take more time.**
4. Determines the address or location from which the reference animal was shipped. **Currently, this would take 1 to 7 days depending on the type of official ID, how long after it was moved that we are tracing it, whether the official ID was recorded on a CVI and whether the CVI was filed with the state of origin. This system has been tested several times due to contacts from other states regarding importation of animals or disease investigations. Sample traces where animals have been randomly selected from CVI's have also been performed. If the official identification was recorded on a CVI it would be found within 1 to 2 days. All export CVIs are stored by state of destination.**

We plan to continue testing our traceability capabilities by selecting sample reference animals and having staff measure traceability.

4.4 Data Requirements

- The standards and requirements of the US Animal Identification Plan (USAIP), established in 2003 were used to direct the development of

the Wisconsin premises and animal ID system. There are currently over 69,000 premises that have been registered and over 61,000 active premises registrations. DATCP continues to pursue compliance with the livestock premises registration.

- DATCP approves all official individual animal ID that are approved by USDA.
- DATCP is allowing plastic National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tag distribution to producers when ordered directly from Hasco and tag distribution records are reported to DATCP. In addition, NUES tags are currently distributed to veterinarians, animal markets, animal dealers, animal truckers and DHIAs. NUES tags distributed directly to producers are not expected to become a large percentage of distributed tags for several years. 840 tags are already distributed in Wisconsin directly to producers from approved manufacturers utilizing AIMS.
- If funding is available, DATCP will track tag distribution through the WLIC database and other internal records. If funding is not available to support the current WLIC system, then DATCP may use USDA's tag distribution tracking system.
- DATCP does not plan to develop any commuter herd agreements.
- DATCP distributes a paper certificate of veterinary inspection form for interstate use and currently allows the use of Global Vet Link, USDA-VSPS, and Vet Sentry.
- Information will be shared with other states and USDA when necessary for animal disease traceability. It may be shared in electronic or paper format depending on the type of information requested.
- Group/lot official numbers will be handled in accordance with USDA requirements.
- DATCP does not plan to approve the use of brands, breed tattoos, or breed registration numbers as official ID.

4.5 Information Technology Plan

- The Wisconsin premises and animal ID system is managed by the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC). All hardware for the premises and animal ID system is operated at the 5Nines data center in Madison, Wisconsin. Technical support is provided by 5Nines and Digital Science Inc. The information system is Oracle based and contains an application server, database server, test server and an application DR and database DR server. The information system is independently operated. There are no other applications currently residing on any of the hardware. Oracle licenses and most hardware were purchased in 2009 and annual renewal is required. Nightly backups are made of all information stored in the database.
- Premises information is collected via paper or over the phone and manually entered into the WLIC database. This information can also

be entered via producers directly online. Animal ID information is collected from industry primarily via electronic data files and loaded each day into the WLIC database. Animal ID information from brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test charts are entered manually from paper. NUES tag numbers distributed through DATCP are regularly manually entered into the WLIC database.

- DATCP has access to the data through the online WLIC application, or by accessing the WLIC database via Oracle Discoverer and retrieving reports from the WLIC database. Requested information includes specific premises or animals.
- The following expenses will be incurred to continue to operate the Wisconsin premises registration and animal ID systems.
  - annual license renewals
  - data center operational expenses
  - technical support
- It should be assumed that small increases (5%) will take place every 1-2 years. However, if USDA continues to make changes to their IT system, the costs to keep the state system compatible could increase dramatically.

4.6 Resource Requirements

- DATCP will utilize existing field and office staff to further animal disease traceability.
- If funding is available, DATCP will continue to contract IT services, administrative services, and education and outreach with the WLIC.

4.7 Organizational Needs

- Animal disease traceability will be managed by the Program Manager that is already on staff with the Division of Animal Health. This program is necessary for all other animal health programs to succeed. Traceability is necessary to detect, control and eradicate all program diseases. Therefore, other division staff will be assisting with the implementation of the animal disease traceability program.

4.7.5 Budget Requirements

DATCP Needs:

- **Outreach**
- DAH currently has 11 field inspectors, 4 compliance specialists and 5 field veterinarians that all spend time working on animal disease traceability including education, outreach, compliance and disease investigations.
- Annual FTE salary and benefits: $25,604.18
- Travel expenses : $7,076.00

- IT and CAS (Central Administrative Cost): $3209.91

- **Office Staffing**
- Program Associate/Import Coordinator partially funded to identify import violations - review of import Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVIs) has resulted in the generation of hundreds of inspection/compliance cases. Most cases are due to a lack of official individual identification.
- GIS/IT specialist partially funded to continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
- Program Associate partially funded to continue to work with USDA to upload disease surveillance data to the appropriate location to generate monthly, quarterly and annual disease surveillance reports and coordinate renewal mailings and could also enter traceability data such as ID distribution information, vaccination certificate information and other traceability data.
- Grants Specialist partially funded to ensure that all federal reporting requirements are met and to audit expenditures for compliance with federal regulations.
- Veterinary Program Manager will also be partially funded to administer the traceability program and coordinate education and outreach.
- Annual FTE salary and benefits: $68,732.43
- Travel costs for Program Manager to attend National meeting and in-state industry meetings: $5,451.00
- Office Supplies: $280
- Rent, IT and CAS: $16,171.40
- FICR: $18,675.08

4.7.6 Outreach

4.7.6.1 Veterinarians:

- DATCP continues to do outreach with the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) through articles in their newsletter and presentations to local associations to discuss traceability among other animal health issues.
- DATCP publishes an electronic newsletter which goes out to most veterinarians in the state about quarterly with regular articles about traceability, and electronic reporting options for calfhood vaccination.
- DATCP cooperates with the USDA-VS to deliver accreditation training to veterinarians, part of which discusses traceability. DATCP periodically certifies accredited

veterinarians for TB testing as well as Johne's disease vaccination and management. These seminars also cover electronic reporting of testing with RFID, Dairy Comp 305, MIM software and the need to register as a non-producer participant if they wish to distribute official identification tags to producers.

- DATCP continues to educate veterinarians on the benefits of electronic ICVIs and recommend their use when dealing with large numbers of livestock so that official identification may be automatically uploaded.

4.7.6.2 Livestock Markets, Dealers and Truckers

- DATCP licenses Animal Markets, Animal Dealers and Animal Truckers. With this licensure comes recordkeeping requirements that are necessary for animal disease traceability.
- DATCP staff inspects markets quarterly and dealers and truckers at least every three years to insure accurate records of animal identification are being kept to allow animal disease traceability. These inspections along with initial licensure inspections are aimed toward education and outreach of record keeping requirements to insure animal traceability.
- All records are required to be made available to DATCP staff upon request. Electronic records of RFIDs are uploaded weekly to the animal ID system.

4.7.6.3 Industry as a Whole

- The WLIC is made up of over 60 industry representatives. DATCP attends all WLIC meetings and presents updates on animal disease traceability.
- DATCP intends to continue to incorporate education and outreach on traceability across all Animal Health programs such as Johne's disease, tuberculosis, and emergency management. Any meetings conducted with industry will include traceability information.

4.8 Monitoring and Reporting Interstate Movement Activity

- DATCP reviews all import CVIs to insure compliance with import requirements.
- The following data for animal movements are reported for quarterly reports beginning with calendar year 2013:

Number of bovine ICVIs created within the State on a quarterly basis for move-out animals.

Number of ICVIs received for move-in livestock species on a quarterly basis.

Number of animals by livestock species for move-in events associated with ICVIs on a quarterly basis.

Number of bovine animals for move-out events associated with ICVIs on a quarterly basis.

The State will report the volume of official identification distributed by State Animal Health Officials or agents on a quarterly basis.

5 TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of Priorities for Advancement – Dependent on Funding

- DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
- DATCP will continue education and outreach with the livestock industry to explain animal disease traceability, its benefits, and how voluntarily officially identifying animals prior to leaving the farm of origin protects the industry.
- DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID.
- DATCP has developed SOP's for searching Global Vet Link's electronic CVI databases well as general traceability SOP's to search all databases and paper systems for animal disease traceability. These SOPs will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination records electronically, and expand education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to encourage and support the use of electronic CVI's.
- DATCP will continue to capture electronic ID at markets and slaughter facilities and add this data to the animal ID system.
- DATCP will enter brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test charts into the animal identification system to enhance electronic traceability.
- DATCP will maintain MOUs with DHIAs to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIAs.
- DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system.
- DATCP will continue to review all import CVI's for compliance with import requirements including official identification.
- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.

- DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
- DATCP will continue to work with USDA and other states to perform exercises testing the ability to trace animals in the event of a disease outbreak. These exercises continue to be helpful in training staff in the procedures for tracing animals as well as suggesting how records and procedures can be improved. This increases the efficiency of tracing animals.

5.2 Implementation of Objectives - Depending on Funding

- DATCP will continue to update and renew premises registration for those registered, and will continue to educate the benefits to those that have not yet registered.
- DATCP will continue to maintain the animal ID system if funding is available and continue to expand electronic storage of animal ID by entering official ID, including brucellosis calfhood vaccination certificates and TB test charts into the animal ID system.
- DATCP will enhance the tag distribution recording system including improving auditing of tag distribution records issued to producers by veterinarians, markets, dealers and truckers. DATCP has approved the distribution of plastic NUES tags directly to producers from approved manufacturers. DATCP has developed SOP's for searching Global Vet Link's electronic CVI databases as well as general traceability SOP's to search all databases and paper systems for animal disease traceability. These SOP's will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. DATCP will maintain Memos of Understanding (MOU) with DHIAs to comply with USDA memo 578.12 as it relates to tag distribution by DHIAs.
- DATCP staff will continue to work with accredited veterinarians to submit brucellosis vaccination records electronically, and continue education and outreach with markets, truckers, dealers, fairs, exhibitions, producers and accredited veterinarians on the necessity to improve animal identification and reporting. All of these activities and others will improve animal disease traceability in Wisconsin.
- DATCP will continue to capture electronic ID at markets and slaughter facilities and add this data to the animal ID system.
- DATCP will continue to develop mapping capability utilizing premises registration information to assist with disease traceability and response.
- Field staff will continue to be trained and use MIM software with PDA's for TB and brucellosis herd tests with all RFID being downloaded to the animal traceability database.
- DATCP will continue to review all import CVI's for compliance with import requirements including official identification.

- DATCP will continue education and outreach with the livestock industry to explain animal disease traceability, its benefits and how officially identifying animals prior to leaving the farm of origin, protects the industry.
- DATCP will continue to work with USDA and other states to perform exercises testing the ability to trace animals in the event of a disease outbreak. These exercises continue to be helpful in training staff in the procedures for tracing animals as well as suggesting how records and procedures can be improved. This increases the efficiency of tracing animals.